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Local, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usyreo Parsa and New York Associated Parsa is at 21 to 22 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

### The Trades Union Congress in Great Britain.

We have pointed out that the outcome of the recent general election in Great Britain Indicates a marked reaction against Socialist ideas, to which considerable concessions had been made by leading members of the Liberal party. This reaction showed itself in two ways: first, in the rejection of almost every avowed Socialist candidate; and, secondly, in the fact that with one exception, those Radicals most conspicuously associated with Socialist projects either met with defeat or only managed to retain their seats by greatly reduced majorities. The proof that socialism has lost ground among British workingmen is now strengthened by the Trades Union Congress which has

been in session this week at Cardiff. It will be remembered that for two years, and especially last year, the Trades Union Congress was dominated by Socialists, who succeeded in procuring an endorsement of collectivist doctrines. The charge was made however, that the representatives of powerful unions were outvoted by the delegates from skeleton or dummy associations started for the express purpose of controlling the congress. The Parliamentary Committee, therefore, which organized the present meeting, apportioned the number of delegates to the size of the unions represented and also took measures to gag professional agitators by excluding from the congress all delegates who had ceased to follow the trades they were alleged to represent. These proceedings on the part of the committee were hotly assailed upon the assembling of the congress on Tuesday, but after a prolonged debate they were ratified by a vote of nearly two to one. The final squelching of the followers of KARL MARX took place on Wednesday, when the congress rejected a motion censuring the Parliamentary Committee for failing to promote socialism and the nationalization of the land.

Having regained the confidence of the spinners and weavers, of the boiler makers and of the miners, by the rebuff given to the Socialists, the congress on Wednesday reaffirmed the demands which have for some years constituted the principal features of the trade unionists proper, as distinguished from the collectivists. They passed a resolution in favor of limiting by law the hours of labor in all trades and occupations, except mining, to eight hours per day. Unanimously adopted also was a resolution calling for the passage of an Employers' Linbility act, which should make it illegal for employees to contract themselves out of its provisions. That is to say, the congress approved of the course of the Liberal party in the last Parliament, when, in spite of remonstrances from some representatives of labor, it refused to pass the Employers' Liability bill after it had been saddled with a contracting-out clause by the Lords. A further declaration was unanimously made to the effect that the Government ought to afford relief to the hundreds of thousands of unemployed workmen by giving them work to do in certain specified directions, namely, the reclamation of foreshores, the reafforestation of waste lands, the construction of breakwaters and harbors of refuge, farm colonization, the efficient sanitation of towns and cities, and the construction of light railways. These lines of employment are obviously suggested because they are least likely to interfere with the trade unionists.

Finally, the British trade unionists assembled at Cardiff placed themselves solidly on the side of the most uncompromising Radicals, and against the Conservatives, by unanimously resolving that the representative character of the House of Commons is impaired and its decisions are rendered nugatory by the power of the House of Lords; and, with a view of maintaining inviolate the supremacy of Parliament, the congress called for the speedy abolition of the second chamber. That is to say, the British workingmen agree with Mr. La-BOUCHERE in thinking that the House of Lords should be not mended but ended. They hold that the United Kingdom should have a unicameral legislature, like Norway and Greece; not a bleameral one, like the United States and France.

# The Rules of the Road at Sea.

According to Mr. E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, the Commissioner of Navigation, Great Britain -ill probably soon give her assent to the new rules for avoiding collisions at sea, which were recommended by the Interna tional Maritime Conference held at Washington more than six years ago.

The course of the British Government in this matter has been peculiar. At the session after the conference of 1889 had adopt ed these rules, Congress passed an act for carrying them into effect at any time that might be agreed upon by the various countries concerned. There were no fewer than twenty-eight nations, according to a state ment made in the Senate last winter, represented in the conference of 1880, including the leading maritime powers. It is said that these nations owned nearly two hundred times as much tonnage as the aggregate of those not represented. Great Britain, whose shipping interests far exceeded in amount ose of any other nation, at length selected March 1, 1895, as the proper time for putting the new rules into operation, and the other countries premptly agreed to it.

To show the real character of this agree ment, it may be mentioned that in April. 1894, the British Minister at Washington, acting under instructions, urged the United States to select March 1, 1895, because it was of "paramount importance" that in both countries the rules should become law on the same day. These rules, he added, had already received careful consideration and general approval, so that "her Majesty's Government consider that no time should now be lost in taking steps to carry them into effect; and they new propose, after careful consideration, to enforce the regulations shown in the enclosed paper on and from the first of March, 1805." Thus urged, the President in July of last year

given by Congress, announcing that the new rules of the road would take effect on March 1, 1805. This proclamation embodied

those rules and was circulated widely. Last January, six weeks before the time agreed upon, the British Government notified our own that it would have to wait until Parliament had been consulted on the question, and accordingly requested that the date already made public by the United States should be postponed. It then appeared that Belgium had some time before been notified that Great Britain would not agree to the date which she herself had fixed. France also had been compelled to withdraw a proclamation which she, like the United States, had already issued; for of course it would be disastrous to have different rules prevailing at the same time.

Congress was then appealed to for authority to recall the proclamation issued by the President, and granted it, but not until some Senators had expressed their indignation at the conduct of England in the matter. In fact, the preamble of the bill passed by Congress stated as the reason for its enactment that England had "withdrawn from the position that no time should be lost in carrying those regulations into effect.' When it is recalled that the rules had been recommended at that time nearly six years, that the British Government had itself declared that they had been thoroughly considered, that it had selected its own time, that it had urged other nations to accept that time, and that after they had done so it had called upon them to go to the trouble of withdrawing their notifications and issuing new instructions to ships and stations everywhere, because it had not secured the consent of Parliament, it will be admitted that the criticisms made in the Senate were not without grounds.

Even since March 1, England has not hurried at all in the matter. The rules were, indeed, referred to a committee of Parlia ment, and it has been said that a report generally favorable to them was about to be rendered. But while this consideration was still going on, that Parliament was dissolved. However, unless Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN is oversanguine, a new committee will take up the subject at the present ses sion. And yet even then it cannot be predicted exactly what the result will be, as some objections to the rules have been raised. Meanwhile the other maritime nations are still waiting to know whether the rules of the road to which they have agreed will go into effect; and, if so, at what time and with what modifications.

## Will There Be a Full Vote This Year

The authors of the amendments to the State Constitution which were adopted last November, intended to divide elections in New York State hereafter into two groups. In the even years, so called, were to be held the elections for Presidential electors, for Governor, for Congressmen, and other national or State officers. In the odd years the elections for local officers, municipal, legislative, county, and judicial were to be held. The purpose of this division was to eliminate national politics from local contests, and equally to eliminate local politics from Federal or State campaigns.

The standard of ideal political perfection however, is rarely attained in American politics, even in a Constitutional Convenion with a working Republican majority. Thus it happens that the present year, 1895, in the absence of any provision to the contrary by the reformers in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, is neither a political nor a municipal year. On the one hand, there are to be chosen no Presidential electors, no Governor, and no Congressmen, ex cept in one district to fill a vacancy; on the other hand, no Mayor, no Aldermen, and no municipal officers are to be elected. The year 1895, therefore, is literally an off year, notwithstanding the amendments to the State Constitution adopted less than twelve months ago. The posts to be filled are those for which no other provision was possible, and such new additional officers as three Justices of the Supreme Court and one Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

It has been inferred by many persons that by reason of the exceptional character of this year's contest there would be a lack of interest in it, and therefore a light vote. We incline to the contrary opinion, and believe that a large vote will be cast.

There are two classes of voters, widely

separated in business occupation and political preference, who are said among politicians "to come out" only in Presidential contests or at State elections when the voters are deeply stirred. They constitute the latent or reserve vote, as it is called; it is not cast in off years. There are, first, those staid, conservative, and orderloving persons who, neglectful of the first duty of patriotic citizenship, vote only n important contests and upbraid their fellow citizens for the evil results of other elections, which, by voting, they could have prevented. Then, secondly, there is a large aggregate of miscellaneous or transient voters to whom the exercise of the franchise is a matter of personal inconvenience and pecuniary loss. They are commercial travellers, railroad men, small traders, marketmen, and clerks, who, on account of the requirements of registration and of residence for thirty days in an election district, forego the right to vote except under the stimulus or pressure of a very important election. The present agitation over the enforcement of he Sunday laws, and the controversy which the acts of Commissioner ROOSEVELT have provoked, will inevitably bring to the polls in New York city not only the reserve guard of conservative voters, who applaud and inend to sustain Col. STRONG's Police Board, but also those persons who are injured pecuniarily by the course of the Commissioners. There will be few "stay-at-homes" of either class in New York city this year.

Heretofore, the amateur reformers of the Good Government variety have been partly hidden from public view by their alliance with the Republican party. This year they will be compelled to make their fight singlehanded; and it is clear that they will bring their political awkward squad; every man jack of them, to the polls, if pamphlets, preambles, and printed appeals can do the ousiness. There are, also, other reasons for a large vote in New York this year. Many of the local labor strikes of this summer have been successful, and a certain sequel of such success is a large labor vote at the election following. This rule is invariable. Again, the balloting in November will be under the new HAINES Electoral law, a device of greater simplicity than its predecessors since 1890.

But greater, perhaps, than any of these reasons for a popular outpouring, will be the vigorous efforts of the two party organisations to gain control of the Legislature, both branches of which are to be elected in the year preceding a Presidential contest. The splendid victory of the Hepublicans in New York a year ago is, at this time, in danger of being obscured by local squabbles here and in the interior, which

State; and the spectacle of a Democratic Legislature or a Democratic Senate begins appear clearer every day upon the political horizon. A Democratic Legislature would undo all the evil results of last year's political landslide, taking from the Republicans all that the odious " Power of Removal" bill gave them, and restoring to the Democracy all that it lost, and giving it

much more, besides. For the first time in more than thirty years the Republicans of New York State, with a Republican Governor and Republican Mayors of all the large cities, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Syracuse, and Albany, are in a position practically to dictate the choice of their National Convention, in which, heretofore, the voice of New York Republicans has been almost stiffed. The Democrats of New York for the first time in more than thirty years find themselves, at the approach of a National Convention of their party, threatened with the loss of their influence and prestige, which has dominated and controlled every Democratic Convention from 1864 down to date. Had New York been a Democratic State in 1895, it would again be at the head of the advancing party column. But New York, as a Republican State, with all the offices in Republican hands, a Republican State Senate elected for three years, and all hope of relief for Democratic constituencies from objectionable laws and legislation postponed for that period, is of small consequence in the National Convention of Democrats. A vigorous battle for important party advantage seems to be inevitable this year, and a large vote, for that reason and for the other reasons which we have given, seems to be certain, notwithstanding the failure of the Constitutional Convention in Albany to put the elections of 1895 in either the national and State, or the municipal and local, category of voting contests.

### Half Truths About Col. Dan Lamont

The following asseverations in the Post-Express concerning the present Secretary of War, belong to that dangerous and often times deceptive class of truths which fall short of being the whole truth:

"When Dan Lamont went to Washington he was very poor; and Uncle San was very rich. Now Uncle Saw is so poor that he cannot pay the officers and soldlers of the army the wages due to them; and Day LAMONT is so very rich that he offers to pay the money out of his own pocket. This brief history of Uncle Sam and Handsome Day teaches that reform is a very good thing for the reformer."

It is true that when Col. LAMONT went to Washington in 1885 he was not a rich man, measured in dollars; but he cannot be said to have been at that time a very poor man. for he possessed the best kind of capital, brains, industry, and a shrewd perception of the main chance. That plant, with opportunity, is the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

It is likewise true that Uncle SAM was

very rich then. The surplus of receipts over expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1885, as reckoned by the method subsequently adopted by the CLEVELAND Admin istration, was about \$65,000,000. The gold coin and bullion in the Treasury, less certificates outstanding, was \$126,000,000 on March 4, 1885, when Col. LAMONT and Mr. CLEVELAND took charge. The net balance in the Treasury at that time, including the so-called legal tender reserve, was \$108,-764,590.11. Those were the days of surpluses, not of deficits. It is also true that imes are so bad now, after six years of CLEVELAND in office, and four years more during which he was out and trying to get back, that Uncle Sam actually lacks the ready cash with which to pay the officers and soldiers of the army. Furthermore, it is true that Col. DAN LAMONT has so prospered meanwhile that he is able to take \$50,000 out of his own pocket and lend the money to Uncle SAM for the relief of the suffering and deserving military. This the Secretary has very generously and patriotically done, or offered to do, if current report may be believed.

But the inference that Col. DAN LAMONT has made money out of the Government, or has grown rich directly or indirectly at its expense, would be grossly and cruelly unjust to an honest and hard-working public

servant. We do not understand our friend in Rochester as making such a charge against the Secretary; yet the language the Post-Express uses is a little unfortunate, inasmuch as it suggests that idea, if it suggests any idea whatever.

We do not know how much money Col. LAMONT possesses, or how he got it. That is no business of ours, or of the Post-Express's, or of any newspaper or citizen, so long as it was obtained by legitimate business operations, and not by cheating either the Government or individuals. No human being has ever, to our knowledge, accused Col. DAN LAMONT of misappropriating one dollar, or one dime of Uncle SAM's cash, or of using his official opportunities in any way improperly to his own profit.

The prosperity of the most eminent of all private secretaries, and the most loyal and politic of all steersmen of statesmen, ought to be a source of gratification to the American people. He was uncommonly unselfish during his period of self-effacement. He is having his turn now. He is a conspicuous figure in public life. He has had a tugboat named for him. He is about to distinguish himself as an orator upon an occasion affording a noble theme for eloquence. He has seen the great geysers of Yellowstone Park, and has discovered that the celebrated geyser which has spouted only twice within the memory of man is not going to spout again this year. And he has a claim upon the gratitude of Mr. CLEVELAND, which would not be paid in full if half a million dollars should be transferred from the President's private bank account to that of DANIEL.

# The Prohibitionist Device.

The cold spring-water Prohibitionists have earned a thing or two in the science of politics. At their State Convention in Saratoga on Wednesday they nominated as their standard bearer for Governor a candidate named SMITH; one of the most popular SMITHS, we infer, since he was nominated unanimously. While the representatives of the other political parties are disputing among themselves over the choice of appropriate emblems of designation under the RAINES ballot law, one favoring an owl, another an eagle, another a robin redbreast, another an elephant, another a mule, an other a chipmunk, and another an American yacht under full sall, the Prohibitionists at their Saratoga Convention have chosen for the head of their ticket a designation which will be a familiar one to every voter: the name of SMITH!

Where is there a citizen of New York State, native or naturalized, who, desiring to vote the Prohibition ticket this year, will have any difficulty in finding the appropriate column of the Prohibition candidates after he knows that it is headed by Mr. SMITH? What distinguishing designation could be better? It is appropriate, too, for issued a proclamation, under the authority give the Democrats hope of carrying the it is a definite bid for the support of a nu-

merous and influential family generally distributed throughout those counties of the State in which the Prohibitionists are destitute of large support, and in which recruits

would therefore be most welcome. This year's New York City Directory contains the name of 4,351 SMITHS, exclusive of those who spell the name with an intermediate y or a final e. How insignificant, compared with them, are the 1,100 repre sentatives of the Jones family, or the 1,600 JOHNSONS. No! SMITH is the man to lead the temperance ticket this year under the conditions established by the RAINES law. There isn't a wine drinker, or a beer drinker. or a whiskey drinker, from one end of the State to the other, who will forget the name of SMITH on election day, or the ticket that SMITH stands for. As one of the delegates at the Saratoga Convention on Wednesday very truly declared: "The nomination of this candidate makes the fight a clear-cut one." So it does.

The first recognition of the Cuban Republic of the near future should come from the United States of America, the eldest and greatest of the free nations of this hemisphere.

To be behind Peru or Mexico or Venezuela or Brazil in this respect would be an everlasting

diagrace to our country. Belligerent rights for the Cubana who are fighting now the same battle for liberty that our forefathers fought and wen more than a century ago! And let the recognition be speedy!

Wherein comes the wit of styling Congress-man Wilson, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, "Prof. Wilson"? The Sus, we think, first so styled him.—Richmond Dispatch.

It is not a question of wit, but of fact. Mr. Wilson was Professor of Latin in Columbian College from 1865 till 1871. It is an honorable title, and he has a right to it

Wherein comes the wit of styling Postmaster-General Wilson "Congressman Wilson"! Does the Richmond Dispatch suppose that Mr. Wilson is a member of Congress now; or that he is now the Chairman of the Committee or

No international quarrel will come out of the punching and pelting of Sam Lung's sons by the boys of Greenpoint because they atempted to go to the Java street school. But the incident is really a sort of miniature of the riotin China that have caused our ships to be hurried to Chefoo and indemnity to be demanded. The persecutors in both cases heavily outnumbered the victims, and insisted that they should However, we are a point ahead of the Chinese, as some of the Greenpoint boys have taken up the cause of the laundryman's offspring, and form an escort for them on their way to and from the school.

The luxury of a victory comes so rarely to the Dominion cricketers, in the annual match of Canada against the United States, that their triumph this week by the handsome margin of 140 runs must be all the sweeter. Practically the match has long come to be usually Philadelphia against Canada; but our neighbors really had an excellent eleven this year, and may fairly hope to repeat the dose at the Quaker

A naval demonstration against Morocco by any European power is not apt to pass without the hurrying of other fleets to the spot, Very likely this may prove to be the case with Spain's proposal to send four war ships from Cadiz to Tangler to insist upon the Sultan's fulfilment of his treaty in regard to the Riffians and the hostilities at Melilla. Spain is naturally anxious to collect the indemnity promsed by this treaty but left unpaid, as she needs it for her expenses in Cuba. But England. France, and Italy will watch narrowly the remedy which she proposes to apply.

# "NO THIRD TERM!"

Let the Democratic State Convention This Year May Mo: As It Said in 1874, and for Nine Years Successively Thereafter From the Post Eroress.

There is given elsewhere an article from TRE SEX quoting the warnings of Samuel J. Tilden against a third term, citing the Democratic platform of New York in 1874 and urging the repetition of its declaration against a third

The declaration is as follows: "The Presiis a public trust, not a pri no third term." The platform of 1874, written by Manton Marble, was readopted nine years in succession by the Democrats of this State; and Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for the Governorship in 1882 on that declaration of principles. reiterated in the first resolution of the Convention that nominated him. We see no reason why the Democrats of New York should hesitate to reaffirm the principles that were so long their boast.

A despatch from London is to the effect that St. Clair McKelway has written and published a letter there advocating the renomination of Mr. Cleveland and arguing for it on the ground that the people are eager to set aside the limitation established by the example of George Washington. No Democrat can take this position honestly.

The Democratic party began with the desire to limit the Presidential term. Jefferson wanted it fixed at seven years with a provision against reflection; and he closed his career with a declaration that he was content with the practice then established, two terms for an able and popular President, and no third term. Jackson was against even a second term, in theory, though he accepted a reelection; but he was firmly set against a third term not only in theory but in practice. Tilden considered eligibility a second term a source of danger, and denounced a third term as a stepping stone to despotism. In a word, the Democratic party and its leaders. from the beginning, have been for a limitation on the reclection of a man to the Presidency for a third term. The first thing, therefore, for any party making a third term canvass to do, is to drop all pretence to the name or the tradition of Democracy.

The successive parties in opposition to the Democracy wavered, as Federals, in wanting to elect Washington to a third term, and almost wavered, as Republicans, in considering the nomination of Grant to a third term. But Washington refused to be elected a third time, and the majority of the Republican party refused to nominate Grant for a third time. Therefore the Republican belonging to the minority that refuses to accept the tradition of the republic limiting a President to two terms as conclusive, is none the less practically shut off from advocating a third term, unless for a candidate whom he desires to honor as Washington declined to be honored, and as the people declined to honor Grant. When a Republican greater in character than Washington and greater in service than Grant arises, the mempers of the stalwart minority will be free to seek, in all consistency, his election for a third term, and will probably fail.

Both parties, in a word, are irrevocably pledged against a third term, the one on principle, the other by the record.

# Does New York Need a Weed Exterminat-

ing Department ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: The death of the little boy. William Langenegger, from eating Jimson weed found in a vacant lot, ought to be a good object smon to the Street Cleaning Commissioner. Our streets are filled, with unsightly weeds, polson

one covered with dust, and an eyesore to pedestrians, and this, too, in some of our most fastionable thor-oughfares. West Eighty drat street can show a large crop of these poisonous weeds, which with their bright flowers are attractive to inexperienced chil-

are elecumbered with these vile weeds and give an unkempt air to the entire street. Cannot our Street Cleaning Bureau do something to remndy the avii? AS OLD BESIDERY. NEW YORK, Sept. &

he streets the sidewalks in front of all vacant lots

THE CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEP.

Its History and Present Condition At the session of the American Social Science Association at Saratoga on Wednesday, Frederick Peterson, M. D., of New York, President of its Board of Managers, delivered an address upon the purposes and progress of Craig Colony. The following is a brief resume of his remarks: The Object of An Epileptic Colony.- The object

four great needs of these unfortunates First To give them schools where they may be educated as other children and young people

Second-To afford them industrial training in any sort of occupation they may desire to follow, Third To provide those epiteptics a home to whom all other doors are closed. Fourth To treat every case of epilepsy ac-

cording to the best known scientific methods.

Need for Provision of this Kind, - Epilepey is a peculiar disease, characterized by loss of consciousness and a convuision. The fit or epileptic selzure occurs from time to time, and may last from a few seconds to a few minutes, sometimes longer. Some patients have fits every day or oftener, some once a week, some once a month, some only cace or twice a year. It is only during the fits that they are incapacitated. At other times they are well and strong and healthy looking, and quite as able to work and atudy as are other people. But the fact that they have these fits, no matter how rarely, debars them from many of the privileges enjoyed by their more fortunate brethren. They will not on that account be received into the public schools, and can receive no education. They cannot attend church or social gatherings. They are shunned by their playmates, and they become burdensome to their families. When they grow to adult life no one wishes to employ them, so, although they are able to learn a trade or profession, the shops and colleges are closed against them. No general hospital receives them as patients, and, n fact, there is no place at all which is open to them except an almshouse or an insane asylum. and as the insane asylum is better than the almshouse, many patients are sent there in prefgrence to a poorhouse. There are 120,000 epilenties in the United

tates. There are some 12,000 in the State of New York, of whom more than 1,000 are in almshouses and asylums on public charge. The Situation of Craig Colony. -Craig Colony,

named for the late Oscar Craig of Rochester, formamed for the late Oscar Craig of Rochester, formerly President of the State Board of Charities, consists of nearly 1,900 acres of land in the Genesce Valley. It is reached by two trunk lines of railways the Erie and the Delawars and Lackawanna; and from roads centring at Rochester by the Western New York and Pennsylvania Italioad. The colony has its own Post Office and railway station known as Sonyes, an indian word signifying sunny place. The land is extremely fertile and beautifully diversified with fields, woodlands, meadows, and glens. The farms, gardens, and orchards are already in a high state of cultivation and will yield this year an income of \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The Plan of the tolony. The law establishing the colony required that it should be arranged on the village plan. To this end the services of Frederick Law Olimstead, the landscape architect, were secured by the Board of Managers, and he has prepared the scheme of an industrial and agricultural village upon the best principles. There are already many buildings upon the grounds some thirty or forty) which are to be immediately utilized. Craig Colony will not resemble an institution in any particular, but will look more like a country town than anything else. As the patients are received, they will be set to work or at study in various ways. They will take care of the farms, gardens, and orchards; they will plan and build new houses. There will be among them tailors, shoemakers, printers, painters, and so on. In fact, every sort of employment, every sort of recreation, everything in short that goes to make up the life of a country village, will be found in this colony, the only difference being that the citizens of this community will be explented.

The Economy of the Scheme.—The resources of the land are such that almost everything in the way of food for the inhabitants of this unique village can be raised by themselves, and their surplus agricultural and manufacturing products; further and perhaps more. Estimating the captures are to accommoda merly President of the State Board of Charities, consists of nearly 1,900 acres of land in the

ling year to accommodate 300 more patients, before the 600 now in the aimshouses can be cared for.

State Patients.—The patients taken from the aimshouses and asylums will be known as State patients, and they will be provided for before any private patients can be received. They will be sent to the colony by the peor authorities of each county according to a form required by law, the blanks for which will be furnished on application to the State Board of Charities or the superintendent of the colony.

Private Patients.—As soon as all epitenties now upon public charge eligible for admission to the colony are provided for, private patients will be received at prices to be regulated by the Board of Managers, according to the kind and extent of care and attention required. Such patients may, if it be desired, erect cottages for their own use upon the grounds upon application to the Board of Managers.

Restrictions as to the kind of cases received.—There will be no restriction as to the age of patients admitted, and the only restriction practically applies to the mental condition. Insane enleptics, or epileptics subject to insane outbreaks, cannot be taken into the colony. The Board of Managers consists of Dr. Frederick Peterson, President, 60 West Fiftieth street, New York, Mr. (harles E. Wadsworth, Geneso, N. Y.; H. E. Brown, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Secretary; W. H. Coddeback, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles E. Jones, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Oatman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Landerder of Bicyclist Lens in Armenia,

The Murder of Blevellat Leng in Armenta WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.- The State Depart. ment is not pleased with the course that is being pursued by W. L. Sachtleben of Alton Ill., who was sent to Armenia by the proprietors of a cycling magazine to investigate the circumstances of the murder of Frank Lenz of Pittsburgh, who started to tour the world on a bleyele. Mr. Sachtleben has written several bicycle. Mr. Sachtleben has written several letters reflecting on the State Department, and particularly in the late Secretary Gresham and Mr. Terrell, the United States Minister at Constantinople, but it is understood that his employers have repudiated any responsibility for or acquiescence in his views. The department is dealing directly with the magazine owners and has had no correspondence with Mr. Sachtleben. Mr. Terrell has been instructed to press the Turkish Government to send an escort with Mr. Sachtleben into the wild country near Erzeroum where Long was killed, but the department has not yet received information that he has been successful.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I notice in the col-imus of your valuable paper a letter written by L. G. Edgar of Beaverkill, Sullivan county, referring to the "passing of the katydid" in certain localities in Connecticut and in Sullivan county, New York, 1 Mr. Edgar had veen in the vicinity of Forked Liver, N I., in the early part of August last he would have been highly elated with the unique music of the katy tid, and the fact that these little musicians made themselves manifest as early as August was noted by the weather prophets in that locality as a sure indica tion of frost within six weeks. Joseph Strange. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

To tun Entron or The Sun-Sir: Your Beaverall correspondent. Mr. Edgar, need bave no fear, we think, of the " passing of the katydid." The merry war still goes on, and as vigorously, too, the pleasant groves of northern New Jersey as it

and a half miles of track a body of timber can be tapped which contains about 80,000,000 feet. This is the estimate made by two men of sound judgment on the timber business.

From the Hartford Courant, 86, in light winds, that Funraven boat scoots like a witch, does she? Ferhaps it would be prudent for the Defender to ship two yellow cata.

THE NEWPORT NEWS GUNBOATS. They Are for Shallow Water Service, and

Have a Good Cont Supply. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The first of the three light draught vessels until recently known as Gunbeats 7, 8, and 2, but to be christened respectively Nashville, Wilmington, and Helena, will before long take to the water. All three will be welcome, because they are more suitable than any other vessels of our new steel fleet to of a colony for epileptics is to provide for the that river service in Chinese waters which has become more and more important with the illtreatment of foreigners, and particularly of missionaries, in that region. They were, in fact, built with an express view to use on the Asiatle and South American stations, by a marked exception to a policy which was at that time directed upon very large, very powerful, or very

fast vessels, or upon torpedo boats. Of course, however, it will take much time after launching these vessels to fit them for service, no matter how much they may be pushed, Their contract does not call for their completion until next January, and no vessel of the new fleet has ever been turned over to the Government until long after the stipulated time.

It is interesting to note that while there three gunboats have almost identical displacements. the Nashville of 1,371 tons and the two others of 1,392 each, the former differs mostly from the latter in dimensions and other particulars. While she is 220 feet long and 385 broad, and has a mean draught of 11 feet, the Wilmington and Helena have a length on load water line of 250% feet, an extreme breadth of over 40 feet, and a mean draught of 0 feet. This last is cerand a mean draught of 0 feet. This last is certainly light draught in the fullest sense, for of our other gunboats, the Petrel, which is 5000 tons smaller, has a mean draught of over 11½ feet, the three of the Yorktown class of 14 feet, and the Machias and her mate of 12 feet.

Again, while twin-sorew, vertical, triple expansion engines of 1,000 horse power are used for the Wilmington and her mate, giving them a speed of 13 knots, those of the Nashville are quadruple expansion, of 1,750 horse power, yielding 14 knots. The piston stroke is the same, 18 inches, in the two forms of engines, but in the quadruple expansion in the 30 feet greater, being 900 feet per minute. The boilers have been arranged with a view to use in Asiatic waters, and can be fed with sait water. They are of the tubular type and make the total weight of machinery rather great, but everything in these vessels is obviously directed to their apecial service. In the Nashville the forward or main boilers are designed for a working pressure of 250 pounds, and the two after or auxillary boilers, which are cylindrical, return tubular, for a pressure of 160 pounds. This combination at different pressures for full power is the principal novelty to be noted in the machinery. In steaming at low power it is arranged to run the engine as a triple expansion by means of a disconnecting coupling, which throws out the low pressure cylinders. The ash ejectors form another novelty for our service.

Turning to the fuel, it is found that the normal coal supply for the Nashville is 150 tons and the full bunker capacity about 280. The main batteries of all three vessels are alike, namely, eight 4-inch rapid-fire guns; and in the Nashville the secondary beautyre consists of four discounders were tainly light draught in the fullest sense, for of

other gunboats is 100 tons and the bunker capacity about 280. The main batteries of all three vessels are alike, namely, eight 4-firth rapid-fire guns; and in the Nashville the secondary battery consists of four 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and two battings, making her total armanent like that of the Machias. The Wilmington and her mate may have two fewer 6-pounders. The protective decks are the same in all three, and all carry the same complement of 11 officers and 155 men.

The two great qualities in these three vessels may be said to be their light draught and their economy of cruising. They are not expected to be as fast as the Machias and Castine, which made about 1549 and 16 knots respectively on trial; and yet, since there is a speed bonus of \$20,000 a knot for them and a like speed penalty, they may do better than the contract requires.

ooo a knot for them and a like speed penalty, they may do better than the contract requires. They all carry much more coal than the Machias class, so getting a greater steaming radius. The machinery of the Nashville is expected also to result in economy of fuel at all speeds.

These vessels have been obtained at a low price. The Maryland Steel Company, Dialogue & Son of Camden, the Union Iron Works and the Coronado Foundry and Machine Company of California and the Bath Iron Works all made bids on them, but the offer of the Newport News Shibbuilding Company was so much below the others as to produce the impression that they were determined to make a start in Government building without much regard to profit. The limit of cost for machinery and hull fixed by Congress was \$1,200,000 for the three gunboats.

Congress was \$1,200,000 for the three gunboats and the accepted bid was only \$840,000. Mr. Herbert said in his last report that the price per

### THE UTICA POSTMASTERSHIP. It Is for the President to Decide Whether the Republican Must Go.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- It remains with the President to decide whether James M. Miller retains the Postmastership of Utica any longer. Mr. Miller is a hold-over Republican, who is

The fight was made upon Mr. Miller while Mr. Bissell was Postmaster-tieneral, but the latter did not seem disposed to move in the matter, and when Mr. Wilson was appointed to the Cabinet the controversy was renewed. Postmaster-General Wilson soon learned that he was not expected to act upon anyof the New York cases without consulting the President or Secretary Lamont, so when the Utea case was brought to his attention the papers were carefully prevared and sent off to the President at Gray Gables. There they are at present, and the Post Office officials are looking for directions from the President on the subject daily. It is said that Miller must go; the only question being the selection of his successor from among the numerous aspirants for the appointment. Assistant Pottmaster-General Maswell says he has not been consulted on the subject and he does not know who the lucky man will be.

# THE AGRAMONIE CLAIM

It Is for Property Bestroyed by Spanish Troops in Cuba, and Is for \$500,000. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. The case of Seffor Agramonte, which this Government is said to

disposed to press against Spain, differs from the Mora claim in that Agramonte's property was not confiscated on the allegation that he was concerned in the last Cubau rebellion, but was destroyed and taken away by Spanish troops to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Insurgents. Agramonte was an American citizen, and it was claimed that he had no connection with the rebeis. His case was among those considered by the Spanish-American Claims Commission in 1887, but the Commission reported that the evidence in Agramonte's favor was not sufficient. Subsequently the United States offered to settle the claims of six of the citizens against Spain by the payment of \$338,000, omitting those of Agramonte and four others, but this proposition was never brought to a head, and less than two years ago the Washington Government made a suggestion to Spain that another Commission be appointed to reconsider the eleven cases heard by the Commission of 1887. No satisfartory answer has been received from the Spanish Government, and it is not unlikely that this dovernment is now pressing for some definite of the insurgents. Agramonte was an Ameri-Government is now pressing for some definite understanding. The Agramonte claim amounts to about \$500,000.

### EX-CONSUL WALLER'S CASE. The Record of the Court Martial Expected in Parts About Sept. 82,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. The State Department has received information that the steamer bear-ing the record of the Wailer court martial, which the United States has repeatedly requested from France, will reach Aden, on the Red Sea, on Sept. 17. This means that the report will be due in Paris about ten days later, and, allowing a few days for its examination by the Ministry The merry war still goes on, and as vigorously tos, in the pleasant groves of northern New Jersey as it has in any season in the past.

The charming dispute as to whether "Katy did" or "Gibin" can be head with all its old time warming these fine September nights, with the big round mean as unspire. Assertions made from the oak are positively dealed by the ecospants of the mapic arross the way. Happily the dispute is not basely to have a way. Happily the dispute is not basely to have a way. Enough the second of the mapic arross the way. Enough the second of the Chited States Sembassy at Paris has not feached the State Incompeter's No. the katylid has not parsent. East Charles, what should we do without these pleasant gossipers I No. the katylid has not parsent. East Charles, what should we do without these pleasant gossipers I No. the katylid has not parsent. East Charles, while form the small evidence on which the I nited States Government will base its claim for Waller's release and for indicantly on account of his imprisonment and the confiscation of his rubber concession. The case of the various and a half notice of track a body of timber can be

defice on which the United States Government will base its claim for Waller's release and for indemnity on account of his imprisonment and the confiscation of his rubber concession. The case is now in abecause, pending the acrival of the record and the deposition of Waller.

The Minnesota to Go Out of Commission.

Washington, Sept. 3. The Navy lepartment has decided to place the oil slip Minnesota out of commission and transfer the nava apprentices on board to the receiving ship Vermont, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Vard. The Minnesota has been used as an apprentice-receiving ship for many pears and is badly in need of remairs. She is lying in the North River at New York.

## SOME HOOSIER LAWS.

Imprisanment for Reing Eilled and a Place for Spelling a Word Correctly, From the Indianapolis Senting

"Talk about the peculiar laws passed by the last session of the Legislature," said an essence of the Supreme Court, "they don't compare with some of the laws which are already on the of fining a man for making such a consummer fool of himself as to try to catch a qual pheasant in the woods without a gun or a weapon of any kind? What do you think a law which says that a man who is run over a

pheasant in the woods without a gon or any weapon of any kind? What do you think of a law which says that a man who is run over and killed by an engine may be sent to the pention tiary for fourteen years? What do you think of a law which compels the people of Indiana to spell a word differently from the spelling given in the dictionary?

"And yet there are laws in Indiana which perpetrate these glaring inconsistencies. In you doubt it? Then I will read you the law?

The Judge reached for his copy of the code, and turning to the subjects mentioned showed that the law said exactly what he had asserted.

"Now, we'll take the game hissofthis State." Now, we'll take the game hissofthis State. of the year, or rather during certain mentioned the Judge with a quiet smile, as he lighted a fresh eight. "Between certain periods of the year, or rather during certain months, it is forbidden to kill certain game birds or animals or to catch certain fish. This is done to prevent their slaughter at the time when they are caring for their young or are breeding, as this would soon result in their extermination. The game laws are of course good ones when well worded. But the law of Indians says specifically that during these forbidden months are person who shall kill or pursue any quall or pleasant shall be fined \$2 for every qual killed and \$1 for every quall pursued.

"Now according to this law if a man goes out into the woods, runs across a flock of quals containing fifteen birds, and they start up with a whirrer; and shoot over the top of the hill, and that man starts on a run after them, holding his hat in his hand so that he can throw it over one of them when he comes up to it, and is caught doing this the law of this State says that he shall be fined \$15. He was pursuing fifteen qualis at a dollar per quali.

"Of course, the absurdity of this law is plain, and it has caused considerable amusement among the members of the profession, but it has never been changed and is the law of this State to-day. Imazine a man trying to

by running it down and putting salt on its tail, or covering it with his hat." And the old Judge laughed heartily at the idea. "Yes." he continued. "I can see the dignity with which some country justice of the peace adjusts his spectacles and after carefully reading the law would gravely fine the victim, who, by chance, had scared up a fock of quaits, and had then run to the top of the hill to see where they had alighted.

"Hut we have another law that tops this." said the Judge. "In the statute relating to the duties of railroads, and which was passed by a Democratic Senate and a Republican House in 1881, there is a clause which allows a man to be sent to the penitentiary after he is killed. In the section which provides for the duties of railroad companies is set forth, and then appears this sentence. 'And if any person shall be killed or injured by reason of such crossing, he shall be imprisoned in the State's prison not more than fourteen years nor less than two years."

"Now, that is law. What do you think of it? And here it is again. The law relating to the adulteration of butter says that all oleomargarine shall be manufactured and sold in the State under certain restrictions, and says 'that each package of the bogus butter shall be branded in

rine shall be manufactured and sold in the State under certain restrictions, and says 'that each package of the bogus butter shall be branded in plain view "Oleomargerine," which is a misspelling of the word, but the manufacturer most brand the backages in this way or he is violating the law and is liable to heavy punishment! don't know of any instance where a man has been punished for spelling it correctly, but every manufacturer of this article does not misspell the word and so word it when branding the word upon the outside of each package he is violating the laws of the great State of Indiana."

### MR. GILBERT'S GREAT HEAD. How He Utilized Sand Crabs to Get Game in a Time of Great Need. From the Florida Times Union.

W. A. Gilbert is a good man to go camp hunting with. He knows a few little tricks that are valuable in replenishing the larder when all ordinary ways fail," said C. S. Beerbower to a group of sportsmen yesterday morning. "I went with him once and came pretty near stary-

went with him once and came pretty near starving to death. The only thing we had to eat was crabs. Now crabs are good enough for a change, but they pail on your appetite when you are compelled to eat them as a steady die. One night while in my tent thinking of home, freade, friends, and conjuring up the menu of the Jacksonville free lunch counters, Gibert came to my tent and said:

"What, weeping, old man? Don't weep. I didn't know you were that hungry. I have a last resort. It is sure to work, and we will have plenty of meat. I have a way of catching rabbits that will not fail. The secret was imparted to me by an old hunter on his death bed. I promised never to use it unless in actual want. Come, we will try it.

"What kind of meat are you going for? I saked.

Habbits, he answered. 'The rabbit, you know, shares the hole of the sand crab. Under this beach we tread on here are thousands of rabbits snugly sleeping in the homes of the sand

Mr. Miller is a hold-over Republican, who is supposed to have considerable Democratic or Mugwump influence behind him, and up to the present time all efforts to dislodge him have proved fatile. It is understood that a strong pressure has been made upon Postmaster-General Wilson to remove Miller and give the place to a deserving Democrat. It must be said to the credit of Postmaster-General Wilson that he does not like to retain in office Republicans, when there are Democrats who are equally competent to perform the duties of the public service.

The fight was made upon Mr. Miller while Mr. Hissell was Postmaster-General, but the latter did not seem disposed to move in the matter did not seem disposed to move in the matter and when Mr. Wilson was appointed to the Cabinet the controversy was renewed. Postmaster-General Wilson soon learned that he was not expected to act upon any of the New York cases without consulting the President or "Yes, Gilbert is a great man. Great head."

## EUGENE FIELD'S GLADSTONE AXE. An Epigram Anent It, and Some English Translations Thereof, From the Chicago Becord.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 20, 1890.—My Dear Ser. I send you a copy of my Latin epigram on the axe given to you by Mr. Gladstone, and also what I fear is a rather lame translation of the epigram. Yours sincerely. Oscar Browning.

Oceanum transit marribus bene trita securis Indictum belli nunta pacis erit. Eurat olsecure victrix memora invia rixm Instaurcique nove foedus amicitiae. The woodman's axe, well worn by Gladstone's bands, symbol of war, speaks peare to distant lands. It goes the bush of dark mistrust to clear. And found a league of love for many a year.

London, Jan. 19, 1890.—Dear Sir: "To America it will go, the axe well worn with handling; the symbol of war will be a message of peace. May it fell the tangled thickets of dark dispute and renew a fresh league of friendship." That is a rough translation. If your countrymen admire Mr. Gladstone I wish they had owned him, but the just anger of God sent him to punish our infernal hypecrisy and humbug. Every nation has the Gladstone it deserves. Them's my sentiments.

Alas: I see it is verse you want. Well, here goes: 11.

This age will go forth that is worn with his bands To the west as a message of peace.

May the symbol of war stay the feud of the lands.

Bring the light and make blokerings const

To America passes the are that is worn.

By the hands of the Good and the tree?

By the symbol of war may the forest be term.

The forest whese trees are of darkines and scornhay its message be Friendship, and lare. As to visiting the States, I expect to lay my ones there as a literary back, Yours, very necessary, A. Lano. 111.

Shall go this axe.

A sign of pax

And not of bellum:

Should storms arise

As temper files.

Why, Gudstone wise.

Twill quickly fell 'ein'

R. F.

Helped Out with a Suggestion Prom the Chicago Daily Pribane.

"I have come this evening, Miss Mildred," of gan the youth, flogering his hat nervous! A clearing his throat, "to ask you that is.

He cleared his throat again, swallowed a that seemed to go down hard, and resured." I came this evening to tell you. Mississed at that seemed to go down hard, and resured will come again or not will depend on your service what I to what I came to say this evening. "Why, Mr. Speanarance," said the you. I want can you mean?"

"I mean, Miss hindwink. Miss Mildred of the time has come when I can no longer greatend to hade from the knowledge that I had have become the first same other man. I'm have become the same other man. I'm alaye become the may win the prize on which I have From the Chicago Daily Tribute

His voice was growing more busk)

may win the prize on which I have